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THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

STIGMATIZING VIRGINIANS.

Under the heading of "Who is Stigmatizing Virginians?" the Richmond Times of yesterday quotes some recent utterances of the Dispatch as to the use of Hanna's corruption fund in this State, and goes on to say:

"The Dispatch is sorely offended that the Times should charge election frauds against a few counties in the State, and thinks it outrageous in the Times to say such things of its own people, and without an atom of proof to justify the charges, the Dispatch advertises to the world that there are thousands upon thousands of white men in Virginia who were induced by money considerations to desert the Democratic party and cast their votes for McKinley. Bah!"

The Dispatch is sorely offended because the Times charges election frauds against a number of counties in Eastern and Southern Virginia, while it has no words of condemnation for the Hanna methods.

No, the contrary, so far from denouncing Hanna and his methods, the Times has recently eulogized him as a great patriot and a man worthy of the country's favor.

As for "proof," we have just as much against Hanna and Hanna's agents in this State as the Times has against the election officers in Eastern and Southern Virginia. But we hope to have something more after a little while. Very astute and experienced as they were employed by the Hanna people to look after McKinley's interest in Virginia, and they were as careful as possible to cover up their tracks, yet we believe they did not wholly succeed. Let us wait and see.

The Times claims that there were Republican gains of 4,000 in our white counties at the recent election in this State; but in our opinion the Times is "away off" in its figures; yet where McKinley gains must be conceded, explanations of them may usually be found in the existence of agencies which were at the beck and call of Hanna.

So far as "stigmatizing Virginians" in the matter of alleged election frauds is concerned, we must say that the Times has done this so effectively for several years past, we have little fear that anything we may now say of Hanna's operations here will be injurious. What State, indeed, can afford to reproach us on this subject? What State was it in which Hanna's agents did not work? Isn't the record of Hanna's doings in every other State the same as it is in Virginia? The only difference discoverable is that in most other States Hanna bought or bullied his way to victory, while in Virginia he found a white population, the large majority of which could not be influenced in any way by the agencies that Hanna set up to work.

By the way, Colonel William Lamb, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, is on record in yesterday's Dispatch as saying that "duplication and corruption characterized the action of some of the sound-money leaders in Virginia." We do not know precisely what he meant, but we suppose it cannot be doubted that he was in a position to know much of what was going on in Virginia, in the councils of those who were arrayed in opposition to the Democratic nominees.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

It seems that Congressman Dingley is not only destined to occupy an unusual share of public attention by reason of the agitation over the tariff bill that bears his name, but is to be still further placed to the front by a discussion of the bond bill of which he was the patron.

The New England papers have taken up the latter measure, which some of them hold is one of decided merit, and there seems no question that an effort will be made to get it before the present Congress also. So far the discussion of the bond bill has not afforded any evidence of what would be its strength at the coming session of Congress. There is no intimation, as in the case of the Dingley tariff bill, that it would command the votes of some of the sound-money Democrats.

The discussion is becoming earnest enough to make it of interest to the public to know what are the provisions of the measure.

The Dingley bond bill, as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, passed that body by a vote of 170 yeas to 130 nays, but was practically knocked out of shape in the Senate by silver amendments, and on its return to the House was rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 215.

As originally framed, the bill conferred by its first section on the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to his present borrowing powers, authority to issue bonds bearing interest at not over 3 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years, and payable in fifteen years from their date. These bonds were to be sold at not less than par in coin, and their

proceeds were to be used for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes, and for no other purpose. The second section of the bill authorized the Secretary to issue certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, payable three years after their date, in lawful money of the United States, and bearing interest at 3 per cent, these currency certificates to be used as a provision for any temporary deficiency of the revenue.

Whatever may be one's opinion as to the merits of the bill, it is competent to say that the discussion of it or of any other financial measure so soon after the election is a wholesome recognition of the urgent necessity for some change in our monetary system.

HIS HONOR.

According to Mark Hanna's last reported speech, he "had charge of McKinley's honor" during the recent campaign, carried it around with him everywhere, and has now delivered it up safe and sound.

This assertion of Mark's very well accords with the story that he has told as coming from one Rankin, a moulder, that during the late canvass Hanna had one hand upon McKinley and the other upon the Almighty.

Though the Richmond Times has recently eulogized Hanna as a great patriot, and one well deserving the plaudits of the country, he will go into political history as the collector and disbursing of the greatest corruption fund ever known in American history.

We have put the amount of money that he caused to be sent to Virginia at \$200,000, but we have the opinion of men well qualified to judge that these figures are much too small. We are now told that the grand total is nearer \$300,000 than \$200,000. However this may be, it is perfectly certain that Hanna's agents in Virginia spared no expenditure of money where they could hope to influence the results of the election by spending it. In many instances officers of election and members of electoral boards were approached. And now we have Hanna talking of having "McKinley's honor in charge." If so, Hanna must have returned that honor in a much sordid condition. But Hanna alone isn't to be blamed. His Virginia agents are culpable, too, for what was done here.

In good time we hope that some of the deeds of corruption worked in this State by Hanna and his agents will be brought to light, and the workers of them subjected to the pains and penalties that are in such cases made and provided.

The Baltimore Sun notes the discussion now going on in some quarters over the proper pronunciation of such words as "duke," "student," and "new," and says that "the Times is always heard south of Mason and Dixon's line, even among the illiterate. It is a great pity that the same thing cannot be said of the rest of the country. But it must be admitted that every person who ought to know better indulges in the barbarous locution of 'duke,' 'statute,' 'loolip,' 'avenue,' etc. It is gratifying to note, however, that this bad verbal habit is becoming less prevalent every year.—The New York Times.

It is true that as a rule our southern speech is exempt from the objection noted, but among a small class of our young people we regret to say there is a disposition to ape even the errors of the North. Hence we have to say that even down here, now and then, we hear words pronounced in the barbarous manner proscribed by the Sun and Tribune.

"The Baltimore American, deriving its information from its fraters, the enemies of the Democratic party in this State, is engaged in lecturing Virginia on honest-election laws," says the Richmond Dispatch. We have not lectured, but we gave the facts as furnished from the best sources and admitted by the more candid Democrats themselves. Will the Dispatch say that in the election held on the 23 of November there was an honest plurality in Virginia for William J. Bryan?—The Baltimore American.

Yes, we will, and we'll add that but for the Hanna corruption fund and the unfair agencies employed in this State by Hanna and Hanna's men, Bryan's plurality would have been twice as large as that now credited to him.

The Baltimore papers are doing the people of Virginia great injustices in charging that Virginia was carried for Bryan by fraud. They ought to stop it. It is not true. It is not right, and it is not good journalism.

According to the London correspondent of the New York Times, a reopening of the case of Captain Dreyfus is quite likely, since it is understood that the Czar has taken an interest in the fate of the unhappy young officer, who was convicted of selling France's military secrets to Germany. The correspondent says:

"When I was in Paris last month I found the belief in his guilt to be very general, but even those who had doubts of it still opposed a reopening of the case for the reason that if the Captain is innocent some bigger man is guilty, and to expose and punish the latter would probably do France infinitely more harm than she has already sustained. We do nothing of the violent blow it would deal to public confidence in the army administration. Questions are to be asked in the Chamber now, though, and if the report of the Czar's interest gets wide circulation, very probably there will be a fresh and deeper investigation."

Virginia is not the only State in the Union in which the machinery of justice is sometimes very slow. Although two years and a half have elapsed since it was discovered that two young women had been murdered in a church in San Francisco, Durrant, the young assistant superintendent of the Sunday school which these young women had attended, and who was tried for these murders, and convicted, has not been executed. The execution has repeatedly been delayed on technical grounds, and further delay was granted a few days ago by the Supreme Court. The result of this has been, says a San Francisco special, to excite in California a decided contempt for the administration of justice. The crimes of Durrant were of a most shocking character.

So it seems that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has assurances from Mr. and Mrs. McKinley that they will not let a drop of liquor enter there. This, of course, means that the anti-liquor presidential policy adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes will be adopted by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley.

"Healer" Schrader is again in New York. He was here about election-time, and found that he could not compete with the Hannacritic heilers, who were at work just then with all the seal of newly-made converts. They were too much for him.

Hanna has dropped in on McKinley, and, as a result, it is announced that the incoming administration will not favor a tax on tea and coffee.

THE HUB IN A STEW.

What with the Bachante of Macmonnies, and Allen, the negro who has been elected a member of the Council of the Governor of Massachusetts, Boston has been, and still is, in a terrible stew. The Bachante has been attacked as a bad, bibulous, low-down girl, and has been ruled out of the place she was originally intended to occupy in the great library building, and Allen, besides being out-of-color, has been shown to have a police-court record of a very unwholesome character.

The Bachante, however, is not altogether without friends. The artists have rallied to her defence, claiming that she is a moralist, in that she is an object-lesson against too great indulgence in the juice of the grape, and that she is much more of a lady than many of the girls that would have been her companions had she been permitted to do the promiscuous act in the library building proper. She will, therefore, be allowed to become a part of a fountain in the inner court of the "Hub's" temple of letters.

But there is no chance of side-tracking Allen, although the people of Boston are deluging him with cold water, and would, judging from the tone of some of the New England papers, like to drown him. The Boston Herald mournfully recognizes that, the verdict of the people having been for Allen, there is nothing to do but accept the situation, and that all talk of preventing him from taking his seat is idle.

The fact that there has been talk of preventing Allen from taking his seat is very significant, as another proof that race prejudice is the same the world over. The incident is also, in a sense, a case of cures like chickens coming home to roost, for the Herald reminds its readers that most of the men who voted for Allen and would now be rid of him, if they could.

Professor Edison looked happy as he made his startling announcement in his laboratory in West Orange on Monday night. He had just concluded a series of experiments on two men who have been blind for years. By means of the X-rays, held before the eyes of the blind men, they were able to see for the first time since they had been stricken they had been able to perceive the light. For two hours Edison was busy with the experiments, and when the blind men left him, again and again, they thanked him again and again and prayed that he would be successful.

The men who had visited the Wizard were Jacob Mahrbacher, of No. 24 College street, and X-ray Kallensee, of No. 139 South Orange avenue, Newark. When they walked into the laboratory Mr. Edison heard the story of their affliction, and the first to work, Mahrbacher was the first to be tried by Mr. Edison.

The light was flashed before his eyes, and gradually the operator turned on the X-ray current stronger and stronger. Finally, as the strongest light was reached, Mahrbacher strongly announced that he saw a bright, glowing substance. Mr. Edison's face brightened, and again the tube was changed.

Kallensee then stood before the X-ray and gazed steadily at it for some time. Another light was thrown, and with almost a sob, the man cried:

"I can see a light. It's burning now, isn't it? I can see."

The best result was in red globe, and this gave Edison a clue that may be important. Many experiments were tried, by the use of direct rays and the fluoroscope, with no better result.

After working for two hours Mr. Edison concluded to postpone his experiments for a time. As the men left him he said to them:

"Don't be discouraged, men. I know it is awfully hard to be blind, but we will find a cure for you yet."

PLEASED WITH EXPERIMENTS.

He afterward expressed himself as highly pleased with the outcome of the experiments, saying:

"I shall now devote myself to a special study of the X-ray, and I feel sure to answer the purpose. Of course, I do not claim that those blind will be enabled to read, but they may distinguish persons and things. Constant research is being made in this field, and I do not doubt that wonderful results will be attained. I will rig up a tube to be run in ice-cold water that will be especially adapted to these men's needs, and I feel confident of success."

When Dr. Peck, of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, heard of Mr. Edison's experiment and statement, he said:

"I don't like to discuss this matter. In the first place, I cannot say whether the blindness with which the men on whom the experiment was tried were afflicted. Possibly there are some cases in which Mr. Edison's discovery may be of use. But the hands are not yet out of the patient may be afflicted with a loss of vision where the connection between the nerves and the brain are all right. There are numerous cases where we can see no reason why the person should not be cured; the eye is all right, and the brain connection is all right, yet the person cannot distinguish objects. In such an instance Mr. Edison's discovery may prove beneficial. Then, again, there may be instances where the patient cannot see, and the hands are not yet out of the patient may be afflicted with a loss of vision where the connection between the nerves and the brain are all right. 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